UNIT 2
Human Values & Ethics

HUMAN VALUES

Your Institute Name

Human values refer to the principles, standards, or qualities considered worthwhile or desirable in human life. They guide our behavior, decision-making, and interactions with others.

These values often intersect and complement each other, forming a foundation for ethical behavior and harmonious living. Different cultures and societies may emphasize certain values more than others, but the core principles tend to be universally recognized as essential for fostering positive human relationships and communities.

SCOPE

1. Personal Development
2. Interpersonal Relationships
3. Professional Ethics
4. Education
5. Social & Cultural Norms

BASIC HUMAN VALUES

6. Truth
7. Non-Violence
8. Love
9. Peace
10. Right Conduct

TYOES

1. Personal values
2. Relationship values
3. Societal Values
4. Organizational Values
5. Universal Values
6. Religious Values
7. Spiritual Values
8. Political Values
9. Aesthetic Values
10. Scientific Values

HOW ARE VALUES FORMED

1. Family: This includes your parents, grandparents, siblings, extended relatives, spouse, etc.
2. Peers: This includes your friends, roommates, acquaintances, colleagues, etc.
3. Society: This includes people from your community and neighbors.
4. Authority figures: This includes your teachers, priests, employers, mentors, godparents, etc.
5. Media: This includes celebrities, influencers, news channels, movies, tv shows, books, literature, etc.

THE BENEFITS OF IDENTIFYING YOUR VALUES

6. Values Can Improve Decision-Making Skills
7. Values Help You Discover Your Passions and Purpose In Life
8. Values Can Help You Understand Who You Are
9. Values Can Increase Your Self-Confidence
10. Values Can Make Your Relationships Stronger
11. Values Can Contribute To Your Happiness And Success

ETHICS

Ethics is the branch of philosophy that deals with questions of morality and principles of right and wrong behavior. It involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong conduct. Ethics plays a crucial role in guiding individuals, organizations, and societies in making decisions that align with moral principles.

PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS

1. **Autonomy**: Respecting the decision-making capacities of autonomous persons; enabling individuals to make reasoned informed choices.
2. **Beneficence**: Acting in ways that promote the well-being of others; contributing to their welfare.
3. **Non-maleficence**: Avoiding causing harm to others.
4. **Justice**: Ensuring fairness and equality in the distribution of benefits and risks; treating individuals equitably.

MORAL VALUES

5. Honesty
6. Integrity
7. Compassion
8. Respect
9. Responsibility
10. Fairness

ETHICS

CODES OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT

1. **Professional Codes**: Guidelines provided by professional organizations that outline acceptable behaviors and practices.
2. **Corporate Ethics**: Principles and standards that guide behavior within businesses and organizations.
3. **Personal Ethics**: Individual beliefs and values that guide personal conduct.

ETHICAL DILEMMAS AND CONFLICTS

4. **Moral Dilemmas**: Situations where there are conflicting moral principles, making it challenging to determine the right course of action.
5. **Conflict Resolution**: Methods for resolving ethical conflicts, such as negotiation, mediation, or seeking guidance from ethical codes or principles.

SCOPE

PERSONAL ETHICS

6. **Character and Virtue**: Focus on developing moral virtues such as honesty, courage, and compassion.
7. **Moral Decision-Making**: Guiding individuals in making choices that reflect ethical principles.
8. **Responsibility**: Emphasizing personal accountability for one's actions and their consequences

ETHICS

SOCIAL ETHICS

1. **Justice and Fairness**: Addressing issues of equality, rights, and fairness in society.
2. **Community and Social Responsibility**: Promoting actions that benefit society and enhance social cohesion.
3. **Public Policy**: Influencing the creation of laws and regulations that reflect ethical standards.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

4. **Standards of Conduct**: Defining acceptable behaviors and practices within specific professions.
5. **Professional Responsibility**: Ensuring professionals act in the best interest of their clients, patients, or stakeholders.
6. **Integrity and Trust**: Maintaining honesty and reliability in professional relationships.

BUSINESS ETHICS

7. **Corporate Governance**: Establishing transparent and accountable management practices.
8. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**: Encouraging businesses to contribute positively to society and the environment.
9. **Ethical Decision-Making**: Guiding business leaders in making decisions that consider the impact on all stakeholders.

BUSINESS ETHICS

Your Institute Name

Business ethics refers to the application of ethical principles and standards to business behavior and practices. It encompasses a wide range of issues and provides a framework for businesses to operate in a manner that is fair, transparent, and socially responsible.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

1. **Transparency**: Open and clear communication with stakeholders.
2. **Accountability**: Responsibility for actions and decisions.
3. **Fairness**: Equitable treatment of all stakeholders.
4. **Responsibility**: Upholding obligations to stakeholders and society.

ETHICAL LEADERSHIP:

5. **Role Modeling**: Leaders demonstrate ethical behavior.
6. **Decision-Making**: Leaders make decisions based on ethical principles.
7. **Culture Building**: Leaders foster an ethical organizational culture.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):

8. **Environmental Stewardship**: Sustainable business practices and reducing environmental impact.
9. **Community Engagement**: Contributing to the well-being of the community.
10. **Employee Relations**: Fair treatment and opportunities for employees.
11. **Philanthropy**: Charitable activities and donations.

BUSINESS ETHICS

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. **Fair Treatment**: Non-discrimination and respect for diversity.
2. **Safe Working Conditions**: Ensuring a safe and healthy work environment.
3. **Privacy**: Respecting employee privacy and confidentiality.
4. **Whistleblower Protection**: Protecting those who report unethical behavior.

CONSUMER RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS:

5. **Honesty**: Truthful advertising and product information.
6. **Safety**: Ensuring products and services are safe for use.
7. **Fair Pricing**: Transparent and fair pricing practices.
8. **Privacy**: Protecting consumer data and privacy.

FAIR TRADE PRACTICES:

9. **Anti-Corruption**: Preventing bribery and corruption.
10. **Competition**: Promoting fair competition and avoiding monopolistic practices.
11. **Supplier Relations**: Ethical sourcing and fair treatment of suppliers.

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS:

12. **Sustainability**: Implementing practices that protect the environment for future generations.
13. **Resource Management**: Efficient and responsible use of resources.
14. **Pollution Control**: Minimizing and mitigating pollution and waste.

COMMON ETHICAL ISSUES IN BUSINESS

1. **Conflict of Interest**: Situations where personal interests conflict with professional duties.
2. **Insider Trading**: Using non-public information for personal gain.
3. **Bribery and Corruption**: Offering or accepting bribes to influence business decisions.
4. **Discrimination**: Unfair treatment based on race, gender, age, or other characteristics.
5. **Harassment**: Unwanted and inappropriate behavior towards employees or others.
6. **Misleading Advertising**: Providing false or deceptive information about products or services.
7. **Financial Misconduct**: Manipulating financial statements or engaging in fraudulent activities.

PROMOTING BUSINESS ETHICS

8. **Ethical Training**: Providing employees with training on ethical behavior and decision-making.
9. **Code of Ethics**: Developing and enforcing a code of ethics that outlines expected behaviors and standards.
10. **Ethics Committees**: Establishing committees to oversee ethical practices and address ethical issues.
11. **Reporting Mechanisms**: Creating systems for reporting unethical behavior,

VALUES

Values are deeply held beliefs about what is important, desirable, or worthwhile. They guide an individual's or society's preferences and actions.

Characteristics:

Subjective: Values can vary significantly between individuals and cultures.

Broad: They encompass a wide range of beliefs, such as the importance of family, freedom, education, or wealth.

Influential: Values shape behavior, decisions, and attitudes.

Examples:

Honesty, loyalty, respect, responsibility, freedom, and equality.

MORALS

Morals are standards or rules of behavior derived from values that define what is considered right or wrong by a society or individual.

Characteristics:

Societal Influence: Often influenced by cultural, religious, and societal norms.

Behavioral: Directly related to how individuals conduct themselves.

Prescriptive: Provide guidance on how people should act in various situations.

Examples:

It is wrong to steal (derived from the value of honesty).

Helping those in need is good (derived from the value of compassion).

PRINCIPLES

Principles are fundamental truths or propositions that serve as the foundation for a system of belief or behavior or for a chain of reasoning.

Characteristics:

Universal: Often considered more universal than values or morals, though interpretation can vary.

Guiding: Provide a foundation for ethical decision-making and behavior.

Abstract: More abstract and general than specific moral rules.

Examples:

The principle of justice: Fair treatment for all.

The principle of autonomy: Respecting an individual's right to make their own decisions.

ETHICS

Ethics is the systematic study of what is right and wrong, involving the application of moral principles and values to specific situations. It encompasses both individual and societal dimensions.

Characteristics:

Philosophical: A field of study in philosophy that examines moral concepts, principles, and theories.

Applied: Involves applying ethical theories and principles to real-world scenarios.

Normative: Provides standards and guidelines for what individuals and societies should do.

Examples:

Business ethics: Applying ethical principles in business practices.

Medical ethics: Ethical guidelines in healthcare, such as patient confidentiality and informed consent.